

الحکوم العامل

**PEOPLE**

Winds and Sun  
U.S. Climb of  
Jet streams of more  
than 100 mph have  
struck and two days  
ago forced a flight  
of the world's  
airlines. The U.S.  
is trying to place  
the world's  
in the Himalayas and  
the first aircraft  
as the weather  
will again pass  
the boundary  
expansion report  
Aug. 24. Todd  
Barker, Colorado  
first member  
of the team's  
team for winds  
and the human  
team, said he  
was not surprised  
that the  
weather was  
so bad. The  
new Israeli approach to its  
northern neighbor took shape on  
the ground last month when the  
Israeli Army withdrew from the areas around the capital of Beirut to  
what is seen as its own sphere of influence and vital enclave, that part of Lebanon south of the Awali River.

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# Herald Tribune

**INTERNATIONAL**



Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1983

No. 31,299

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Israel: Cutting Lebanon Losses

New Policy Limits Sphere of Influence to Enclave in South

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

JEERUSALEM — After more than a year of bitter experience, Israel has drastically scaled down its goals in Lebanon and is now basing its policy there on a strong presumption that Lebanon will remain a splintered land of ethnic enclaves and foreign spheres of influence with no meaningful central government authority.

The new Israeli approach to its northern neighbor took shape on the ground last month when the Israeli Army withdrew from the areas around the capital of Beirut to what is seen as its own sphere of influence and vital enclave, that part of Lebanon south of the Awali River.

Since then, the Israelis have watched with cool detachment as the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel has struggled against a multitude of enemies — Lebanese Druze militiamen, Moslem Shiites, Palestinian guerrillas

and, in the background, the Syrians.

The task of shoring up the feeble Beirut government has been left to the United States and other participants in the multinational force stationed in Beirut.

Publicly, Israeli officials still

### NEWS ANALYSIS

voice support for the Gemayel government and for the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement of last May 17, which was hailed at the time as a significant achievement and a vindication of Israel's decision to launch the war in June 1982.

But the agreement, which has never been formally ratified or implemented, is now given a much lower profile in Israeli policy making, according to a senior official.

The clear impression conveyed by Israeli officials is that they are willing to live with the present situation.

As a result, throughout the Chouf mountain fighting the Israelis maintained constant liaison with the Lebanese Druze as well as the Gemayel government and the Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces the Druze were fighting.

And as an outgrowth of their withdrawal to their own enclave in southern Lebanon, the Israelis have begun to pay special attention to Lebanon's Shiite Moslems, the majority population in the south.

According to officials in Jerusalem, the Israelis are encouraging the Shiites to form village militias in the south aligned with the forces commanded by Major Saad Haddad, a former Christian Lebanese Army officer, which are supplied by Israel and have long looked after Israeli interests in southern Lebanon.

"The whole focus is on the south and preventing a return of the PLO or any other hostile force," an Israeli official said in explaining the new cultivation of the Shiites.

What this could easily lead to is a vastly expanded version of a narrow band of territory just north of the Israeli border that was controlled by Major Haddad's militia and where the Israeli Army operated with impunity long before the 1982 invasion.

This territory was kept free of Palestinian guerrillas, but it was not deep enough to put northern Israel out of the range of PLO artillery and rockets based farther to the north in Lebanon.

Darkness Visible (1979) is a complicated, Miltonic vision of hell on Earth in which two beautiful women seek evil for its own sake.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

William Golding

of boys lost on a deserted island. One band is good, the other evil.

Subsequent novels like "Pincher Martin" (1956), a ghost story told by a dying man, and "Free Fall" (1959) explored the interlocking Golding themes of ambition, violence and the lust for power.

"Darkness Visible" (1979) is a complicated, Miltonic vision of hell on Earth in which two beautiful women seek evil for its own sake.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

William Golding

Feminists clashing with police outside the Spanish parliament during the abortion debate.

## Spain's Parliament Votes to Liberalize Franco-Era Statutes Against Abortion

By Tom Burns  
*Washington Post Service*

MADRID — The Socialist government won a vote in the Cortes Thursday night that lifted strict bans on abortion in cases involving rape, the severe malformation of the fetus or in cases in which the mother's life would be endangered by childbirth.

The vote was 186 to 109 with four abstentions.

In predominantly Roman Catholic Spain, the partial lifting of abortion penalties has been strongly opposed by the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy and conservatives.

The rightist Popular Alliance Party, which is the main opposition grouping to the Socialist majority, has appealed to the Constitutional Court to rule any change in the abortion laws as unconstitutional.

Nationwide anti-abortion groups, often sponsored by the local clergy, have collected a million protest signatures.

Throughout a three-day debate in the Cortes, however, it was feminist groups that attracted the most publicity by demonstrating in favor of more liberal laws. Every afternoon, police arrested women activists who greeted parliamentarians with chants for abortion on demand. More than 20 women were briefly detained Tuesday and more than 50 Wednesday.

The repeal of the abortion laws, which were imposed during the Franco regime, was part of the Socialist Party's election platform last year. In the past years courts have continued to impose penalties of up to 12 years in jail on abortionists, and women undergoing abortions have faced fines and frequently six-month prison terms.

Critics of the laws claim that thousands of clandestine abortions are carried out in Spain in circumstances that gravely endanger the woman's health. The dispute has been further fueled by figures is-

sued by health authorities in Britain that showed that as many as 17,000 Spanish women traveled to the London area alone every year to terminate their pregnancies.

The chief sponsor of the repeal, Justice Minister Fernando Ledesma, conceded that the changes were limited but he said that they were in line with what public opinion was willing to admit at the present time in Spain. The minister indicated that as public opinion became more tolerant over abortion, there would be further changes in the penal code.

The conservative opposition's appeal to the Constitutional Court is likely to delay the introduction of limited abortion for several months. The opposition seeks to test its legality by citing a constitutional article that guarantees the right to life — an article that was introduced expressly to ban the death penalty in post-Franco Spain.

It's an ambiguous move that means fewer warheads to the disarmers and a rationale to modernize to the military," according to a U.S. official at NATO, who asked not to be identified. "But I expect a net reduction in warheads by the end of the year."

The official Soviet news agency

UPI reported.

After the initial unilateral cuts, the resolution went on to say, NATO should seek deeper cuts in the short-range weapons through a mutual "build-down" with the Warsaw Pact. This reduction would be analogous to the cuts in older strategic nuclear weapons recently proposed by President Ronald Reagan.

A decision about whether, what and how much to cut would have to be made by the governments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization itself.

Such a move has the double attraction of helping defense anti-missile sentiment in Western Europe at an opportune moment and simultaneously improving NATO's military position. It would achieve the latter aim by eliminating obsolete, cumbersome weapons and introducing newer ones that would enable NATO forces to fight a longer conventional war before resorting to nuclear escalation.

Militarily, a NATO offer to the Warsaw Pact of a mutual reduction would facilitate Western military policy in the years ahead regardless of whether the Geneva talks on intermediate-range weapons succeed.

Politically, NATO governments could expect the move to reassure public opinion about the alliance's nuclear plans at a time when 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles are to be deployed. The deployment will begin in December unless there is a breakthrough in the Geneva arms talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces.

Politically, a NATO offer to the Warsaw Pact of a mutual reduction would facilitate Western military policy in the years ahead regardless of whether the Geneva talks on intermediate-range weapons succeed.

Because these new systems — the SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 — have ranges under 1,000 kilometers (620 miles), they are not included in the current Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles.

■ East Germany is celebrating Luther's 500th birthday in a new atmosphere for church-state relations.

Page 2.

■ Will he or won't he? Even those closest to President Reagan aren't sure whether he will run for re-election.

Page 3.

■ Two Italian superstars, Giorgio Armani and Gianni Versace, closed the Milan fashion collections.

Page 3.

■ Chilean riot police attacked thousands of young demonstrators in Santiago.

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■ Saudi Arabia is studying buying a marketing network abroad to sell oil products from its new refineries.

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■ Federal Reserve's links with a defunct California bank are being investigated.

Page 13.

■ Raymond Aron, the French sociologist, academic and journalist, is enjoying the success of his memoirs, *Vicky Elliott*.

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■ Commando raids have been more effective. Frogmen blew up mooring facilities at one end of the pipeline at Puerto Sandino, temporarily preventing tankers from unloading there. But the guerrillas are not known to have struck major targets in the center of the country, despite their claims to have numerous collaborators in urban areas.

The Nicaraguan and foreign sources said that many Nicaraguans grow the beans and corn they eat and would be little affected by the new economic difficulties already top

the list of complaints that a visitor hears.

While the strategy of the rebels appears potentially effective, they still must prove that they can carry it out. A series of highly publicized air raids caused no significant damage. One of the targets was Nicaragua's principal port of Corinto.

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# East German Luther Year Marks New Policy Toward Religion

By Henry Tanner  
*International Herald Tribune*

BERLIN — In Wittenberg two Sundays ago about 10,000 Christians poured into the town square for a mass rally marking the end of the synod of the Protestant Church of East Germany. After 37 years of concentrated atheist education by the state, the turnout, especially of young people, was "remarkable," one of the bishops remarked.

Wittenberg is the town where Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of All Saints Church on Oct. 31, 1517, the symbolic act that started the Reformation.

This year, the 500th anniversary of Luther's birth has been celebrated all over East Germany by both the Communist state and the church — both separately and together, each with its own interests in mind.

In East Germany, as in Poland and the other Communist countries of Eastern Europe, the relationship between church and state is confrontation, part accommodation. Both recognize that they are in fundamental conflict but condemned to live next to each other if not together.

The Protestant Church of East Germany has eight million members out of a population of about 17 million, according to official figures. In addition, there are just over a million Roman Catholics, most of them in the south of the country.

## Kinnock Asks Labor Party To End Feuds

**Leader Assails Thatcher For 'Blimpish Patriotism'**

*Reuters*

BRIGHTON, England — Acusing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of "blimpish patriotism," the new Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, appealed to his party Thursday for an end to infighting and made an impassioned attack on the Conservative government for cutting expenditure on the state-run National Health Service.

In his first major speech since his election as leader on Sunday, Mr. Kinnock told delegates to Labor's annual conference here that it was time for realism to save Britain from an economic slump.

"When those who beat about the blimpish patriotism of Margaret Thatcher, the ones that will take millions off the caring services of this country, I wonder they don't choke on the word patriotism," he said.

"They are the enemy," Mr. Kinnock added. "They must be defeated, and we must defeat them together."

He charged the Conservatives with having a "different morality" than the Labor Party and a "different perception of reality," and said, "This country is not being smothered by care but suffocated by neglect."

Mr. Kinnock, who formally succeeds Michael Foot as official leader of the opposition Friday, warned his party against further arguments between its left and right wings. That would not defeat the Conservatives, Mr. Kinnock said, adding, "There must be no activity in this Labor movement that is superior to this purpose, now and for all time in the future. That is our business. Let's get to it."

The new leader did not mention any of the major issues, like defense and nuclear disarmament, that divide Labor. He has been working all week to try to lift the party from its despair following the June election, in which Labor recorded its worst defeat in 65 years.

In a public opinion poll published Thursday in The Sun, 52 percent of 539 persons interviewed by telephone on Tuesday said they thought Mr. Kinnock might beat Mrs. Thatcher in the next election, which is due by 1988.

The poll also showed that two persons in five regarded Mrs. Thatcher as Britain's best leader. The prime minister topped the popularity ratings with 40 percent, followed by Mr. Kinnock with 26 percent; David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, with 19 percent; and David Owen, the Social Democratic leader, with 15 percent.



A fighter of the rightist Lebanese Forces militia carries shells to his tank during exercises northeast of Beirut.

## Israel Is Cutting Its Losses And Retrenching in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

and arming a series of anti-Palestinian Shiite militia to work under or alongside the Haddad militia — itself a majority Shiite force but commanded by Christians — is that it would allow Israel to maintain control of the territory it considers its real "vital interest" in Lebanon while reducing its own military presence.

This, in turn, would mean less risk of Israeli casualties, reduced costs and disruption to the domestic economy because of army reserve call-ups, and a further dampening of political dissent at home that has already become more muted since the partial pullback last month.

Last month, a well-informed source put the Israeli troop strength in southern Lebanon at fewer than 10,000 soldiers, a drastic reduction from the estimated 30,000 who were there less than a year ago.

The great uncertainty hanging over the new policy is whether Syria will withdraw its troops from Lebanon, according to a Stockholm peace institute.

However, despite the inherently explosive nature of the Israeli-Syrian military face-off in eastern Lebanon, the Syrians appear willing to allow the Syrians their own enclave in the Bekaa Valley as long as this poses no threat to Israeli interests in the south.

A senior official said Israel's new

## Gains by Moscow In Atlantic Cited

*United Press International*

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet Union may be capable of controlling strategic North Atlantic supply lines once dominated by the U.S. Navy, according to a Stockholm peace institute.

While the Soviet Union was growing from a modest coastal force into a major naval power, the American Navy moved from unchallenged dominance of the seas to doubts about its ability to perform its missions," says a book to be published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

The Soviet Navy has increased the numbers and capabilities of both surface and submarine vessels, and these now provide a significant threat to U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization ships, according to the book, "Nuclear Disengagement in Europe."

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## Warnings From Sandinistas

By Tom Weller

**N**EW YORK — The Central Intelligence Agency's secret war against the Sandinistas in Nicaragua was officially declared over yesterday, the report said. The Central Intelligence Agency "do or die" The War has reported.

Since earlier efforts by guerrillas had been won, the report said, the CIA's Democratic Revolution will end by the end of October. This leads point to a funding cut-off of \$10 million to the Sandinistas.

That is a good guess,

but it is not clear whether that Nicaragua will be able to return to El Salvador.

The Reagan administration produced no proof of this, but it is supposed that the CIA funds and a secret operation's violation — violates U.S. law.

On the Organization of American States and the very administration professionals.

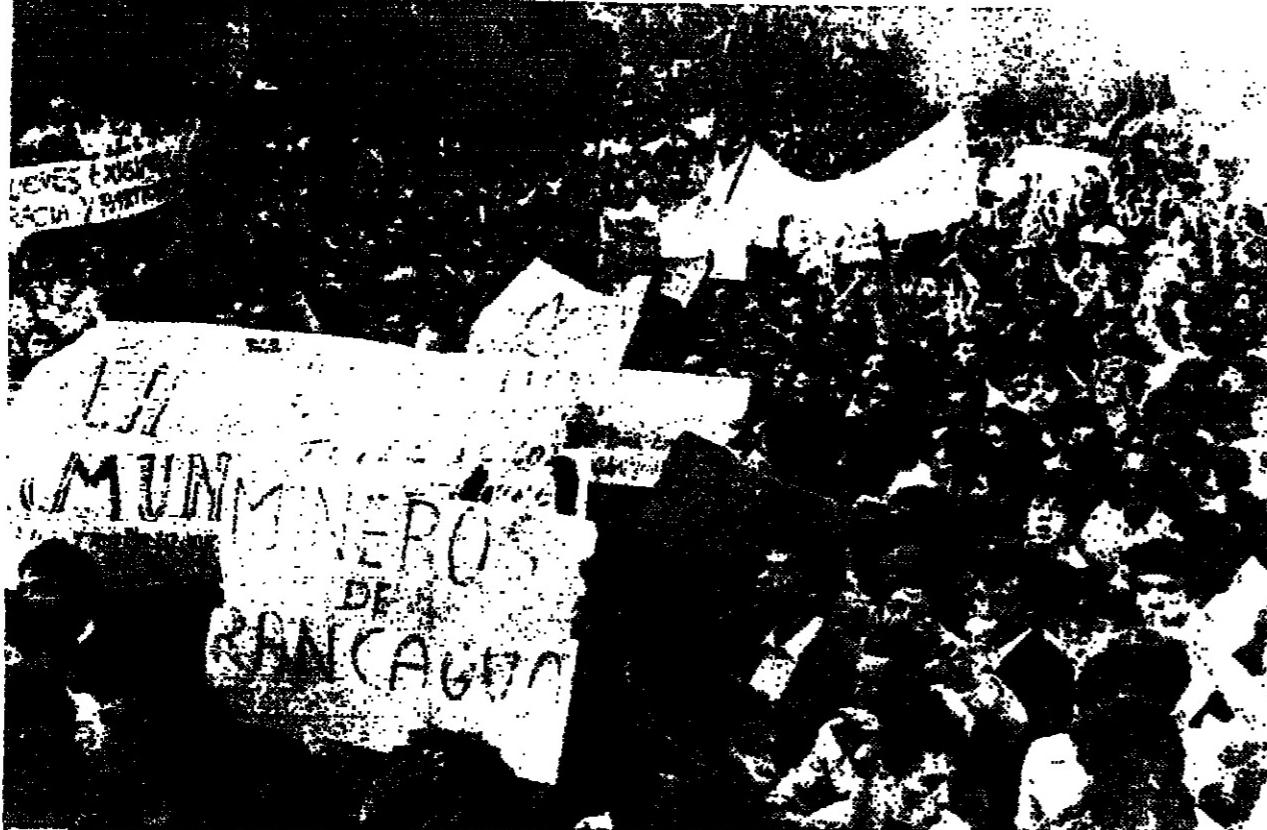
The Democratic Congress has just such grounds, which led to cut off funds to the Republican-dominated government will debate the next.

Reagan administration made a majority to continue the general.

What is the Sandinista movement to do?

It is not clear what the government will do.

At least 5,000 university students, young activists and representatives of copper miners crowded into a two-block area for three



Chilean students and mine union representatives demonstrating against the military government in Santiago.

## Chilean Riot Police Attack Protesters in Santiago

The Associated Press

**SANTIAGO** — Chilean riot police, using tear gas, plastic bullets, clubs and water cannon, attacked thousands of young people who had left an anti-government rally Wednesday night and marched toward President Augusto Pinochet's office.

An undetermined number of people were arrested and several were known to have been injured, including a police officer hit by a rock.

At least 5,000 university students, young activists and representatives of copper miners crowded into a two-block area for three

hours of folk music and speeches Wednesday night demanding replacement of General Pinochet's military regime by a provisional government.

The rally, organized by Christian Democratic, Socialist and Communist youth groups, was permitted under a month-old political liberalization program started by General Pinochet after a series of protests over high unemployment and a lack of political freedoms.

It was the second police attack this week against demonstrators demanding an end to General Pinochet's 10-year rule.

On Tuesday night, police arrested

Some youths chanted "He's going to fall!" but it was not clear what prompted the police to act.

Leaders of the 22,000-member

Copper Workers Confederation and beat scores of others when they arrived in Santiago for a march the government had authorized for Wednesday. The march was later banned.

Wednesday night's demonstration was generally festive and orderly until the end, when police with helmets and shields attacked both sides of the main column moving toward Mr. Pinochet's office, five blocks away.

It was the second police attack this week against demonstrators demanding an end to General Pinochet's 10-year rule.

On Tuesday night, police arrested

## Insurgents Attack Economic Targets

(Continued from Page 1)

damage to industrial installations. The government also can count on continued support from a core group of militants in the armed forces and pro-revolutionary organizations, the sources said.

The Sandinists have consolidated their power in the urban centers along the Pacific coast," a senior Western diplomat said. "In my view, Managua is a long way from an insurrection."

The main impact of attacks on major economic targets could be to challenge the Sandinists' authority by showing that they were unable to protect the country, sources said.

But the strategy of economic sabotage also could backfire on the rebels by alienating people who otherwise sympathize with them, according to this source and other critics of the government.

Government officials here maintained that the recent rebel attacks were designed only to impress the U.S. Congress before it voted last month on whether to continue giving aid to the guerrillas.

This activity has had a propagandistic purpose and not a military one," said Roberto Sanchez, a spokesman for the armed forces.

The guerrillas of the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force and Costa Rican-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance are reported to have adopted the strategy last month under pressure from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

During the summer, the guerrillas sought to seize a strip of land along the Honduran border and sent groups of up to 300 rebels on raiding missions into central Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Army, reserves and local militiamen pushed the guerrillas back into Honduras or into remote, sparsely populated areas.

Now, in addition to attacking key economic installations, the rebels have announced plans to carry their battle from the forests and jungles to the nation's towns and cities.

They have not yet demonstrated their effectiveness in this campaign.

Their claims that hundreds of citizens joined them when they attacked the northern provincial capital of Ocotal on Sept. 25, their first "urban guerrilla" attack, proved to be exaggerated. Residents said that the rebels entered the outskirts of the town for a few hours, painted slogans on walls, distributed leaflets, and withdrew.

Nevertheless, the Sandinists are vulnerable to the guerrillas' new tactics, according to a variety of sources, including critics and supporters of the government.

Nicaragua is so small and underdeveloped that a handful of successful raids could cripple what exists of a modern economy, according to Nicaraguan business men and foreign economic experts.

## Argentines Race to Banks to Protect Valuables From Government Seizure

The Associated Press

**BUENOS AIRES** — Argentines mobbed several Buenos Aires banks Thursday seeking to remove the contents of safe deposit boxes because they feared the government might impound the boxes.

The banks, in a bid to retain foreign currency, began implementing government orders freezing fixed-term deposits in foreign money and requiring that checks in foreign currency be redeemed only in Argentine pesos.

Meanwhile, the Federal Appeals

Court in Comodoro Rivadavia, 1,150 miles (1,850 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires, began studying a move aimed at reducing the prospect of default on the nation's \$40-billion foreign debt.

The central bank president, Julio González del Solar, returned to Buenos Aires on Wednesday night from Rio Gallegos, 1,900 miles south of the capital. He had been under arrest for two days by Judge Federico Pinto Krause, whose suspension last week of the renegotiation of Argentina's debt prompted the monetary crisis.

Another key economic target is the Managua generating plant, which produces 40 percent of the nation's electricity.

Finally, guerrilla activity in northern coffee-growing areas could disrupt the harvest.

## Lawyers Lead Protest of Zia's Rule

Reuters

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan** — About 4,000 people marched through the Punjab capital of Lahore Thursday in a protest called by lawyers against the military rule of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Witnesses said workers, students and other Lahore residents joined about 2,000 lawyers marching to the provincial martial law headquarters to demand free elections and a return to democracy.

The march was the first major demonstration to take place in Lahore since the continuing violence in the southern province of Sind that began eight weeks ago, although there have been scattered protests in the Punjab capital.

Lawyers came to Lahore from all four provinces for a special meeting of the All Pakistan Lawyers' Convention and passed a resolution demanding elections by Dec. 25.

"This convention calls on the political parties of Pakistan to intensify the present struggle against martial law and spread it to all parts of the country," the resolution said.

It said the polls should be held on the basis of the suspended 1973 constitution.

General Zia has promised elections by March 1985, but under an altered constitution. He has not said whether now-banned political parties would be able to participate.

Marching down the Mall, Lahore's busiest street, the lawyers chanted slogans calling for an end to martial law.

They also offered prayers for those killed in Sind in clashes with police.

Opposition sources said more than 150 people have died while officials put the toll at more than 60.

Residents of the northern Sind village of Mirpur Bhutto reported 159 people missing after army troops departed, lifting a three-day

siege imposed after clashes in which opposition sources said 10 persons had died.

Shooting broke out Tuesday in the village, home of a former Sind governor now active in the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, when troops tried to disperse anti-government protesters.

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## WEEKEND

October 7, 1983

Page 7

## Tchaikovsky, Unvarnished

by Donald Henahan

**N**EW YORK — Biographies of famous people of our time — the living or the recently alive — are certainly not useless. Rather often, in music at any rate, they can be wonderfully entertaining, like dipping into the Apocrypha.

I particularly enjoy the life stories of open singers and other virtuosos whom I have known, however slightly. These books, which flood out each season, usually make little pretense to objectivity or documentary truth but simply reflect the subject's idealized image of himself or herself. The writers go along, either out of genuine hero worship or out of the fear of being denied access to invaluable historical documents such as old programs and laudatory press clippings.

And really, it makes little sense to expect more of these hard-pressed authors than that. Contemporary biography, no matter who practices it, is a hybrid art: part history, part fiction. It is mythology in action.

I was sharply reminded of the contemporary biographer's difficulties while reading another sort of book entry, David Brown's "Tchaikovsky: The Crisis Years, 1874-1878," the second of three volumes published by Norton. The project already shapes up as the first clear-eyed, thoroughly candid account of the Russian composer's fruitful though tortured life.

Millions of words on the subject have been spilled previously, of course, but most of them have been obfuscating nonsense. However, it is probable that no reliable account could have been written until now, 90 years after Tchaikovsky's death, because too many obstacles stood in the way. Chief among them were his homosexuality and apparent suicide, both of which his family and friends worked mightily and successfully for many years to bury from view.

Brown has been able to cut through the varnish applied so heavily by these well-intentioned protectors of the composer's name, partly because he has had access to some long-lost Tchaikovsky letters that an eminent musicologist, Alexandra Orlova, smuggled out of the Soviet Union in 1979.

These intimate letters, written to his brothers Modest and Anatoly and other family members, were finally printed by the Russians in 1940, but probably out of national pride were suppressed before publication. Orlova came across them while working in the Tchaikovsky Museum in Klin.

The documents dispense once and forever with the notion, which still can be found in program notes and on record jackets, that Tchaikovsky was a chaste esthete whose chief extracurricular interest in life was a platonic relationship with his generous patron, Nadezhda von Meck. Von Meck was a married woman with whom he corresponded regularly about all sorts of musical and personal matters, but whom he met only once in the street and never spoke to.

In fact, the Tchaikovsky who comes alive in these pages is anything but the freeze-dried saint of popular literature. He is a man continually fighting against a homosexual drive whose power frightened him and continually losing the battle. Partly out of fear of disgracing his family, with whom he enjoyed an almost clausrophobic closeness, he wanted nothing more than to lead a conventionally respectable life. He was not interested in coming out, as we would now say, but only in building himself a deeper and safer closet.

Overt homosexuality in the Russia of his time was a crime against the state; secret homosexuality for a person of Tchaikovsky's prominence had to be nothing less than a Siberia of the soul.

His decision at age 37 to marry the pretty, bewitched Antonina Ivanovna Miliukova, a young woman he had known only two months, reads like the act of a man in panic. "If I am marrying without love," he writes to von Meck, "it is because circumstances conspired to make it impossible for me to do otherwise."

So, unable to deal with his unsanctioned impulses, he rushed into marriage with a person he hardly knew. Soon he was writing to his brother Anatoly about his fears for Antonina: "An intelligent woman might instill fear of herself in me. I stand so far above this one, I am so superior to her that at least I shall never be frightened of her." And again to Anatoly: "Physically my wife has become totally repugnant to me."

Tchaikovsky left his bride after nine days and, it seems, tried to reconcile himself to living a secret life, in constant dread of being found out. It is clear from his letters that what he feared most in life was being exposed and bringing down dishonor on his family and friends.

This carefully documented account of a great artist continuing to work brilliantly while on the brink of personal disaster is a moving one in Brown's hands. During these years Tchaikovsky produced "Swan Lake," the First Piano Concerto, the Fourth Symphony and the Violin Concerto, often while working against what he termed the "implacable antipathy" of Anton Rubinstein, who was not only a rival composer but also one of the most powerful figures in Russian music.

His achievements would hardly have been possible if he had not been able to keep his artistic and personal lives in tightly sealed separate compartments. But there was a price to be paid eventually, a fatal one. Brown's third volume will have to deal with the sticky issue of Tchaikovsky's suicide, about which scholars are still conjecturing and arguing. Orlova has published research that suggests Tchaikovsky was forced to take poison on orders from a "court of honor" composed of old classmates who were upset that word of his affair with a nephew of Duke Stenbock-Thurner had come to the attention of the czar.

Brown, in his article on Tchaikovsky in the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, discusses the Orlova contention seriously.

ly and presumably will deal with it more fully in the final volume of his biography.

Brown's two volumes so far elevate the discussion of Tchaikovsky's music well beyond the usual chatter about his mournful Russian soul and his struggle against fate. He takes the works as seriously as they deserve to be taken in a time when Tchaikovsky's stock has risen quite a bit, perhaps partly because of the high value placed on the music by such latter-day saints of the avant-garde as Stravinsky.

This second installment in Tchaikovsky's life is rather dark and portentous in mood on the whole, but there are light touches. I especially relished the account of Tchaikovsky's visit to Paris in 1875 when he struck up an instant though ephemeral friendship with Saint-Saëns. Both, it turned out, thought of themselves as fine dancers, so they staged an impromptu performance of an entire ballet, "Galatea and Pygmalion," on the stage of the Conservatoire. The 40-year-old composer of "The Carnival of Animals" portrayed Galatea and the 35-year-old author of "Swan Lake" was the sculptor.

This story comes second-hand from Modest, so Brown feels compelled as a good scholar to note sadly that there seem to have been "no actual witnesses of this spectacle."

In this solemnly celebrated Wagner year, I was also amused to read what Tchaikovsky thought of the first "Ring" cycle at Bayreuth in August 1876, which he attended as a correspondent for the Russian Gazette. He was not the perfect Wagnerite or close to it, as his summary article made clear:

"My recollection of Bayreuth remains oppressive... Finally on Thursday it was all over, and with the last chords of 'Götterdämmerung' I felt as though I'd been released from captivity. Perhaps 'Nibelungen' is a very great work, but there's certainly never been anything more boring and prolix... Of course, there are some wonderful moments — but taken all in all, it's killingly boring! How many hundreds of thousands of times nicer is 'Sylphid'!"

Like many another musician of his time and since, Tchaikovsky believed that Wagner had led an entire art astray. "And so this is what Wagner's reform has achieved! At one time they tried to make music give people pleasure — now they torture and tire them." Down through the centuries a chasm has yawned between those who think music should uplift and those who think it should entertain. Say what you will about Tchaikovsky, there never is any doubt as to where he stands on that issue.

And perhaps it is just this unwavering conviction that we feel in all his music and that gives it a character as definite and unmistakable as that of Wagner. The universe of music is large enough to contain two such ideas and only a fool should feel forced to make a choice between them.

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## Raymond Aron: The Line Forms, Again, on the Right

by Vicki Elliott

**P**ARIS — André Malraux told him in the 1940s not to worry, that age sorts everything out. Raymond Aron, sociologist, academic and political commentator, is 78 now and flourishing in the autumn of the patriarch. He has weathered criticism and praise, adulation and ostracism, and now finds himself back in fashion. But what he really trusts in, he insists, is his consistent capacity for doubt.

"I belong to the race of people who asks questions," he says in an interview. "I'm a man of questions, of doubts and self-criticism. I haven't made a systematic treatment of my beliefs in a single book — it's implicit in everything I have done."

This he describes as a fundamental conviction in the value of liberty and truth, which he declines to define further but which presumably includes his rigorous opposition to the Soviet system and the pro-Americanism that branded him as "Marshallized" after World War II, when the French intelligentsia looked East for inspiration.

The wheel has moved on. The publication of his "Mémoires" three weeks ago has wrapped him in what Aron says his detractors call a secular beatification. "I have always had an audience," Aron says, "but none of my books has ever had such a success." If France's leftist intellectuals have abdicated from public debate, the media have made up for it this fall by focusing on the career of the man they all insist on calling this "committed spectator," who has scanned more than 50 years of French politics from a point somewhere right of center. The deference is overwhelming, and it wouldn't be true to say Aron doesn't enjoy it, although he is a little weary.

He is still savoring the 3 reprintings in as many weeks, the 300,000 copies sold and the 81 percent (his judicious estimate) of favorable reviews — including, he exults, that of the usually critical newspaper *Le Monde*. He had thought the memoirs would be boring: he had never written this kind of book before. "I was as terrified as if I had never published anything before," he said this week, wearing his journalist's hat at his office at the magazine *L'Express*, his voice occasionally drowned out by the belligerent traffic around the Arc de Triomphe.

There were three books in his head when he started in 1979: one, "The Marxism of Marx," a fleshing out of a lecture series; another closing the loop on a lecture given at the Collège de France on the historical condition of the sociologist, and then his memoirs. He wrote introductory chapters to each, "just to see what my unconscious wanted" and the life story won. He likes the irony of this, as a man of Reason chronically accused of icy objectivity.

He would prefer to explain the recent burst of interest by the fact that he is one of the survivors of a generation that included Sartre and Koestler: "We lived intensely through the upheavals of this century: the aftermath of World War I, the prewar period, the Cold War." He has said that he lost the faculty of happiness after the French defeat in World War II, the genocide of the Jews and the death of a daughter but, despite his weak heart, age sits on him well.

Fifty years ago the Paris-born Aron was there, a young teacher in Germany, looking on while Joseph Goebbels made a bonfire of proscribed books in front of the university in Berlin. When war came, Aron gave up his idea of driving a truck to write measured editorials in London for the Free French monthly *France Libre*, in the offices of General de Gaulle.

He worked in his friend Malraux's Ministry of Information right after the war, and joined the Gaullist party in 1947 for a few years. He thinks he signed up for the Socialist party in 1926; a footnote in the memoirs says that a friend thinks otherwise. These flirtations with active politics were uncharacteristic: Raymond Aron doesn't go about joining in. The memoirs contain almost no use of the first person plural, except, on rare occasions, to include his wife, Suzanne: neither in reference to the French, to his fellow Jews, to his journalistic or academic colleagues. "I'm not the chief of a school or a sect," Aron insists, "I have never wanted to be anyone but Raymond Aron."

De Gaulle called him "that journalist at the Collège de France and the professor of *Le Figaro*," and Aron seems glad to qualify his curriculum vitae as "original."

"I put myself at the intersection of politics, philosophy and the social sciences," he says. It sometimes looks as though his oscillation between the active and the contemplative, between academic and the political arena, was a ploy to make sure he remained an outsider.

During the 1950s, after his attack on French Marxism in "The Optimism of the Intellectuals," he was shunned by the Left Bank intelligentsia. In May 1968, as a university professor in Paris, he became known as reaction personified for counseling that teachers teach and students study — despite his criticism of the more hidebound features of the French educational system. He has never been elected to the Académie Française, that closed circle of establishment intellect; he makes light of the New Philosophers, who share his critique of the Soviet Union.

He maintained an eyrie at Le Figaro from 1947 to 1977, arguing early that France should give up Algeria, keeping his distance from the General, and juggling the work on editorials with his academic positions, including the Sorbonne chair of sociology he won in 1955. "I could have locked myself up in my ivory tower," he says, "and I probably would have written more books that would last, but someone who decides to write about politics isn't thinking about posterity."

Still, Aron considers his contribution active. He quotes The Economist as saying, when he left *Le Figaro* in 1977 (because the publisher, Robert Hersant, announced he would share Aron's editorial space during the 1978 general elections), that he had influenced two generations of moderate politicians. At *L'Express* the tradition continues in his weekly columns. "I am read by the political classes in France," he says, "I am quoted abroad."

In the United States, where he has lectured frequently on arms control, he feels he has "a certain moral authority." He was prominent in



Raymond Aron.

the 1950s in the CIA-supported intellectuals' organization, the Congress of Cultural Liberty, which he joined in good faith, not knowing, he says, the source of its funding; he recently backed down from the honorary presidency of Midge Decter's neo-conservative Committee for the Free World.

He seems unconcerned by the chill that has descended on East-West relations — he has seen it all before. After all, he recalls, the so-called period of détente in the 1970s was the period when the balance of forces was overtaken. "Mr. Andropov and Mr. Reagan could be a little more civilized in their debate," he says, "but I do not have the impression that either side wants war."

He is worried by what he calls the ambivalent feelings of the West Germans on the issue of the installation of 107 Pershing-2s in Europe; this, he says, should prove more decisive than the arms negotiations, so many symbolic gestures in propaganda battles. He prefers to sum up with the title of a chapter in his book "The Great Schism," "Peace, impossible."

Meanwhile, of his writing, Aron considers his work on Clausewitz's theory of war most likely to last; perhaps also the trilogy headed by the "18 Lessons on Industrial Society." An introduction to the German sociologists of the 1920s, written 50 years ago, has just been reprinted, untouched, in France, Italy and Japan. In addition to his two or three dozen published books, there is a flood of writings on arms and the man, sometimes playful but remarkably consistent over the last 30 years. Yet, Aron says, "I'm criticized for not being dogmatic enough."

Self-criticism is one thing, but other versions are difficult to take. Aron admits his skin is thin, and says that the memory of youthful humiliations, like a banker uncle telling him he knew nothing about economics, is as powerful for him as Proust's madeleine. The memoirs give little of himself away, but weave an extensively documented fabric of apology and self-evaluation, a "re-examination." Aron calls it, "of what I thought in the past."

As for old adversaries, Aron is sick of discussing his classmate at the Ecole Normale Supérieure. "I forbid you to ask me about Sartre," he tells an interviewer, making his point with an uncharacteristic expletive. He doesn't see why Sartre's career, his espousal of the Left, his quixotic sorties into politics, should so often be described as complementary to his. It's true they had the same philosophical training (Aron graduated top of the class of 1928; Sartre, delayed by a year, followed suit with a higher score) but, Aron objects, he has never written any plays or novels, and sees no reason to compare Sartre's work with his.

Their break in the 1950s — which in the memoirs Aron traces to his failure to defend Sartre in a radio program against a pack of Gaullists angry because Sartre had just likened De Gaulle physically to Hitler — was definitive, despite the handshake in 1979 at a conference on the Boat People. "He didn't fill my life, or I his," Aron says today.

On the other hand, he insists, there are the 12 or 15 friends, and the children and grandchildren, who do count in the private life of this public monument. Perhaps because he has so often been treated as an intellectual, not a man, he is anxious not to leave the wrong impression. He seems hurt by an American journalist's recent description of him. "What exactly does 'ingenuous' mean?" he asks. "And I don't think my face is gaunt." One has to agree.

"Don't say my face is gloomy," he implores. "It's simply not true."

## On the Rail-Bird Marshes, a Last Push

by Eugene Meyer

**P**IG POINT, Maryland — Once, important people from Washington and Eddie Brown, 70, a house-painter and hunter, Harper used a 16-foot wooden pole with a small float on the bottom to push Brown's skiff through the Patuxent marshes. They were there just for old-time's sake, "reviving history," said Brown. It was near high tide, when water is deep enough to pole far into the Patuxent marsh, the former home of the sora rail, a plump, grey-brown wading bird about 8 inches long. When the tide was low, hunters would go "muddling" and shoot the weak-flying birds on the ground.

He maintained an eyrie at Le Figaro from 1947 to 1977, arguing early that France should give up Algeria, keeping his distance from the General, and juggling the work on editorials with his academic positions, including the Sorbonne chair of sociology he won in 1955. "I could have locked myself up in my ivory tower," he says, "and I probably would have written more books that would last, but someone who decides to write about politics isn't thinking about posterity."

It was a way of life for generations. The rail-bird shooters included Teddy Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Babe Ruth, General Billy Mitchell and Jimmy LaFontaine, the legendary gambler. No less legendary were the pushers: Weepy Dyon, Fair Johnson, Jimmie Greenwell, Ralph Sanderland, the Bias brothers and many more.

Their domain was a mere five miles on the river. There grew the "oats" — marsh grass that the small-beaked birds loved to eat. But then pollution and sedimentation from encroaching civilization choked the marsh grass. The rail-bird population shrank, the pole pushers retired, the sportsmen found other quarry, and a tradition faded into history.

"Wind southeasterly. Rail are here," the great numbers observed for several years," said an entry two weeks later. "One gunner killed 28 rail without changing position, every bird within a space of 20 feet." A hungry hunter could easily eat six birds at a single sitting. The shooters came by car and train, some by yacht.

For some 20 years, the 83-foot converted Coast Guard yacht belonging to Alonzo Decker Jr. of the Black & Decker tool company poled its way up the Patuxent for the rail-bird season officially opened early in September.

Often, the yacht anchored by Mount Cal-

vert, Eddie Brown's place. On many occasions, Decker engaged Edna Greenwell to arrange for the pole pushers. Decker, who sold his boat several years ago, said he quit rail-bird hunting in the 1960s because "the pushers disappeared and the birds seemed to be disappearing."

A half-dozen skiffs sit at water's edge at Pig Point, but they belong to locals and aren't for hire, said Edna Greenwell. She didn't want her son to become pushers, and they didn't. "It's too hard a work, and they can do better," she said. "They never pushed a soul, only themselves."

In the tradition's waning years, pushers made \$20 a tide, according to Buddy Sunderland, 56, who pushed in high school and whose father pushed before him. Raymond Whittington, who is Sunderland's uncle, began pushing in 1920, when he was 14. Half a dozen pushers worked from his family's landing. "I'm the only one living," he said. "Early in the morning was always the best. We used to say the birds jumped better... If you had good, high water, it wasn't too bad a job. But if you had just an ordinary tide and not too much water, it was just a terrible, terrible job."

The river just isn't what it used to be, said Leroy Harper as Eddie Brown piloted his powerboat, a wooden skiff tied to its stem, to the marsh. "That was a good pushing marsh," Harper said. "It's all filled in now."

The boat powered into a channel, where Harper and Brown boarded the skiff. The legal limit is 15 birds; it had once been 100. They poled through the marsh on both sides but couldn't raise a rail bird. Brown felled a single blackbird.

"I don't believe the birds are there," Harper said. "We didn't see a one today."

Brown answered him: "Ain't nothing out there but hard work, Leroy."

## West Berlin Chipping In for Art

by John Curtin

## TRAVEL

## Seattle Opens a Flight Museum

by Martin Heerwald

**S**EATTLE — The old "red barn" in which the Boeing Co. was born in 1916 is serving now as the centerpiece of the Museum of Flight, a combination of historical exhibits and educational programs that opened here last month.

The two-story wooden structure, originally designed as a factory, looks a lot better now than it did when William Boeing paid \$10 "and other considerations" for the building on the Duwamish River in south Seattle. Outside, the building has a new coat of paint; inside, the wood has been sand-blasted and finished to a fine sheen.

Exhibits in the new museum can be rolled against the wall when the building is used for special events ranging from large parties to a performance by the Seattle Symphony Orchestra.

Although the building proclaims "Boeing Airplane Co." in big white letters across its red

front and is surrounded by Boeing buildings and Boeing Field, the structure no longer belongs to the giant aerospace company.

It was bought decades ago by the county government and is now the property of the private, non-profit Museum of Flight Foundation, which moved the building to the museum site in 1975. Great sets of wheels were mounted under the building and it was rolled onto a barge for a short trip upriver, then rolled off and across the major thoroughfare that cuts through Boeing country.

"This building is special," says Georgia Franklin, education director of the foundation. "You can just feel history come alive. In a very short time after we moved the building, our foundation membership zoomed from a few hundred to more than 18,000."

Although the building carries the Boeing name, only 30 percent of its interior will be devoted to the "Boeing story."

"The rest of the space will be used to tell the story of people's dream of having the freedom of flight, from the earliest efforts on through

aviation in general, both in this country and in the world — up to 1938," Franklin says.

The story of flight, including space travel, continues into an adjoining modern structure. Another building, with construction scheduled to begin next year and completion set for 1986, will be an eight-story glass palace that will have several airplanes, including the B-17 — Boeing's Flying Fortress of World War II — suspended from the ceiling.

"We will have more aircraft in a single room than any other museum in the world," Franklin says.

One plane the museum does not have yet is the "Dash-80," the prototype of the Boeing 707, the transport most associated with the beginning of the jet age. Boeing gave its prototype to the Smithsonian Institution in 1972.

"The Smithsonian doesn't have room for it and has it stored in the desert," Franklin says, adding that the foundation has "high hopes" of getting it.

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Oct. 8 and 9: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philipp Entremont conductor (Oliverger, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Mozart).

Oct. 12 and 13: BBC Philharmonic Orchestra, Wilfried Bösch conductor, Raphael Wallfisch cello (Hindemith, Bruckner).

POP — Oct. 10: John Denver.

RECITAL — Oct. 10 and 11: Elisabeth Leonskaja piano (Schubert, Chopin).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800."

•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).

RECITAL — Oct. 10: Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Brahms).

•Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).

MUSICAL — "Cats" (Webber).

•Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60).

From Oct. 10: "Candida" (Shaw) English speaking theater.

•Volksoper (9 Währinger Straße 78).

Oct. 9, 15, 21: "Kiss Me, Kate" (Porter).

Oct. 11 and 19: "Die lustigen Weiber Von Windsor" (Nicolai) Rudolf Stilz conductor.

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamsche Opera (tel: 23.66.85).

OPERA — Oct. 8, 14, 16: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).

CONCERT — Oct. 13: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Oeters conductor, Henryk Szeryng violin (Schumann, Brahms, Szymonowki).

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Falkoner Teatret (tel: 86.85.01).

Oct. 9: Harry Belafonte.

•International Jazz Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67).

JAZZ — Oct. 9: Sky High.

Oct. 14: Papua-Bue.

•Museum of Decorative Art (tel: 14.94.52).

EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 23: "Baroque-Dessin."

To Nov. 13: "Embroideries," dress decorations.

HAMBURG, Louissian Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: "Carl-Henning Pedersen: The First Years."

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).

Barbican Theatre — Oct. 14, 15, 17, 19,

20: "Maydays" (Edgar).

The Pit — Oct. 12-20, 26 and 29: "Crosses of the Country" (Wright).

•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

EXHIBITION — To November: "La- chish: A Canaanite and Hebrew City," the Wellcome-Merton exhibition.

London Coliseum (tel: 832.31.81).

English National Opera — Oct. 12, 18,

21, 25: "Rienzi" (Wagner) Heribert

Esser conductor.

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## SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, National Museum Art

Gallery (tel: 337.60.77).

EXHIBITION — Oct. 14-23: "Singapore Folk Arts and Crafts."

Victoria Theatre (tel: 336.21.51).

To Nov. 24: Drama Festival.

## SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, International Festival (tel: 093.35.55.44).

CONCERT — Oct. 14: Swiss Radio

Orchestra, Samuel Friedmann conductor (Martini, Lehren, Donizetti, Mozart).

RECITAL — Oct. 11: Malcolm Frager piano (Haydn, Weber, Field, Chopin).

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum

(tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 30:

•American Sculpture.

To Nov. 27: "New Perspectives in American Art: 1983 Exxon National Exhibition."

•Metropolitan Museum of Art (535.77.10).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 27:

Edouard Manet.

WASHINGTON D.C., Corcoran (tel: 638.32.11).

RECITAL — Oct. 8: "La Vie Moderne: Nineteenth Century French Art."

•Hirshhorn (tel: 357.27.00).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 27: "Direct Carving in Modern Sculpture: Selections From the Collection."

## Restaurants: Good Times Count

by Patricia Wells

**L**ES BAUX-DE-PROVENCE, France — Can one have a wonderful restaurant experience without having a great meal? Categorically yes, as a recent weekend dinner at the famed Oustau de Baumannière proved.

After Auberge de l'Inn in Illzach and Michel Guérard's Les Prés d'Engaine in Eugénie-les-Bains, Baumannière remains one of France's most beautiful and romantic dining spots. Amid the columns of rocks, cliffs and hillsides, Baumannière rises like a bright, fresh and welcoming flower garden. And after nearly 40 years, it stands as a subdued, protective hideaway, an honest abode where time passes slowly and no one need be in a hurry.

The setting here — with a large and pleasant terrace for an aperitif outdoors and expansive, stone-arched dining room indoors — provides a feeling of serenity and a proper sense of history. The founder, Raymond Thivier, now 86, is still present, moving from table to table to chat with the international clientele, some of whom have been coming since he gained his third Michelin star 29 years ago, making him the first student of Fernand Point to obtain the top Michelin rating.

Yet despite it all, there are sure signs of fading and neglect. Many among the staff could not be more attentive and interested. The others are just going through the motions. A meal at Baumannière is like attending the 2,999th performance of a Broadway musical: Half the performers are still youthful and enthusiastic, while the rest lost interest a few hundred performances ago.

After a rather awkward reception — when there was no one at the restauranteur's try to greet guests — a waiter rudely nodded to an empty table on the bright, flower-filled terrace, assuming we'd understand the sign language and take a seat. Twenty minutes later another waiter noticed we had neither drinks nor appetizers nor menu (we might not even have had a reservation, since no one asked). No apologies, but service did pick up.

Along with a glass of champagne came some of the freshest, most professional puff-pastry appetizers I've ever sampled: tiny, croissant-shaped pastries laced with anchovies, lively little pizzas, buttery cheese straws. They were about to be forgotten.

Once inside, service moved on at a perfect pace — no rushing, no endless pauses. Here one finds a menu and a style of cooking that come very close to what one imagines Point had in mind, not what is often amateurishly translated as nouvelle cuisine.

Thivier manages gracefully to bridge the gap between classic and nouvelle, and that's welcoming. Ingredients are fresh and imaginatively treated, and when a pigeon arrives, you know it is a pigeon: a rack of lamb resembles lamb. The menu does have a Provençal accent — local Alpilles lamb, roast, or red mullet, with basil, plenty of eggplant — but it is the kind of menu that would serve well anywhere.

When all falls into place, there is a true generosity about Baumannière — if an individual orders a rack of lamb for two, he will be charged for only one serving. If several diners order different side vegetable courses, everybody will be asked if he would like to sample, perhaps, a little of each.

Excellent dishes sampled here include *rouges à la noix au basilic*, red mullet richly seasoned with olive oil and fresh basil; and a *terrine d'aubergines sauce poivron doux* — chunks of lamb enveloped in thinly sliced eggplant, served warm with a pleasant red pepper sauce, a perfectly simple but successful *gratin Dauphinois* and a sauté of fresh and tiny wild *mousseron* mushrooms.

Unfortunately, main courses — including the *carrot d'agneau à la sarriette* and *pigeon à l'ail nouveau* — were disappointing. The lamb was tender but virtually flavorless, and if summer savour had been intended as a flavoring, it got lost somewhere in the kitchen. Every dish sampled lacked the most basic salt and pepper seasoning, a sure sign that the kitchen isn't tasting its own food.

The wine list also suffered from lack of recent attention. Why in a region that is blessed with outstanding wines at more reasonable prices would the sommelier automatically open the page to a listing of red Bordeaux as he hands you the list? While regional specialties from Gigondas and Châteauneuf-du-Pape are fairly well-represented on the list, those offered come mainly from large producers, not from the smaller growers who produce far more exciting and often better-quality wines.

Still, by choosing carefully one can have a wonderful experience. Definitely worth sampling is Château Simiane's Palette, a tiny <i

## TRAVEL

## Dazzled by the Toshogu Shrine

by Steve Lohr

**N**IKKO, Japan — Much of Japan's beauty, both natural and man-made, is a subtle attraction. From bonsai trees to shoji screens, the esthetic inclination of Japan has usually been toward simplicity and miniaturization. It is little wonder that this is the case on a volcanic archipelago the size of California, crowded with people and short of space. So Japan is rarely considered a place of jolting scenic vistas or human monuments.

Yet the country does have spots that, at a glance, will make jaws drop. Perhaps nowhere in Japan are more such experiences offered than in Nikko — 75 miles (120 kilometers) and a 2-hour train ride north of Tokyo — owing to the handwork of both man and nature.

Nikko is best known as the site of the Toshogu Shrine, an explosion of color and craftsmanship that is one of the most dazzling architectural specimens in Asia. All gold and richly colored lacquer, decorated with elaborate carvings of all manner of beasts, plant life and gargoyles, Toshogu is lavish, ornate and monumental. It is set in a vast green slice of towering cedar trees, a scene of serenity that not even the onslaught of endless processions of Japanese tour groups can entirely disrupt.

The Toshogu Shrine was built in the first half of the 17th century and was consecrated to the Tokugawa shogunate, the last of the five families of shoguns, or military dictators, who ruled Japan for nearly 700 years under the nominal leadership of an emperor. Situated at the entrance to Nikko National Park, the shrine includes about 30 structures, nearly all of which have been designated by the Japanese government as national treasures or important cultural properties.

Construction of the vast mausoleum began in the early 1630s and was completed in 1636, two decades after the death of Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa shogun. His grandson Iemitsu oversaw the work, done according to Ieyasu's instructions.

It style is a baroque version of the architecture of the Momoyama period (1573-98), which itself was known for a generosity of decorative detail. In scale and appearance, Toshogu looks Chinese. To build it, 15,000 of Japan's finest artists and craftsmen were drafted into service, mostly from Kyoto and Nara. It is said that 2,489,000 sheets of gold leaf were used in gilding various rooms and exteriors, enough to cover 6 acres (2.4 hectares).

Beginning in the town of Nikko itself, the long main street leads to the Sacred Bridge over the Daiya River. The arched span, 92 feet (28 meters) long by 24 feet wide, is lacquered with gilt metal ornaments and rests on 2 huge stone supports at either end, shaped like torii, or shrine gates.

According to legend, the bridge marks the spot where an eighth-century Buddhist priest, Shodo, crossed the river on the backs of two giant serpents on his pilgrimage to Mount Nantai. The original bridge, built in 1636 by the shogun and his messengers on their visits to the shrine, was destroyed by floods in 1902. It was rebuilt in 1907.

Just beyond the bridge is a monument erected by Matsudaira, one of the powerful daimyo, or feudal lords, of the 17th century. Its inscription, dated April 17, 1648, states that he was responsible for the Japanese cedar trees that were planted over the preceding two decades around the Nikko shrines and along the roads from the sacred bridge to several neighboring villages.

It is said that Matsudaira planted the trees because he was either a bit poorer or more stingy than the other daimyo, who contributed expensive offerings to the shrine.

The Japanese cedars, he figured, would take much time and work but would be less costly.

The 20 years of planting was completed in 1651. Today, 13,000 of the original trees still stand. And along the pathways surrounding the shrines, the sweet scent of these cedar spires hangs heavy in the air.

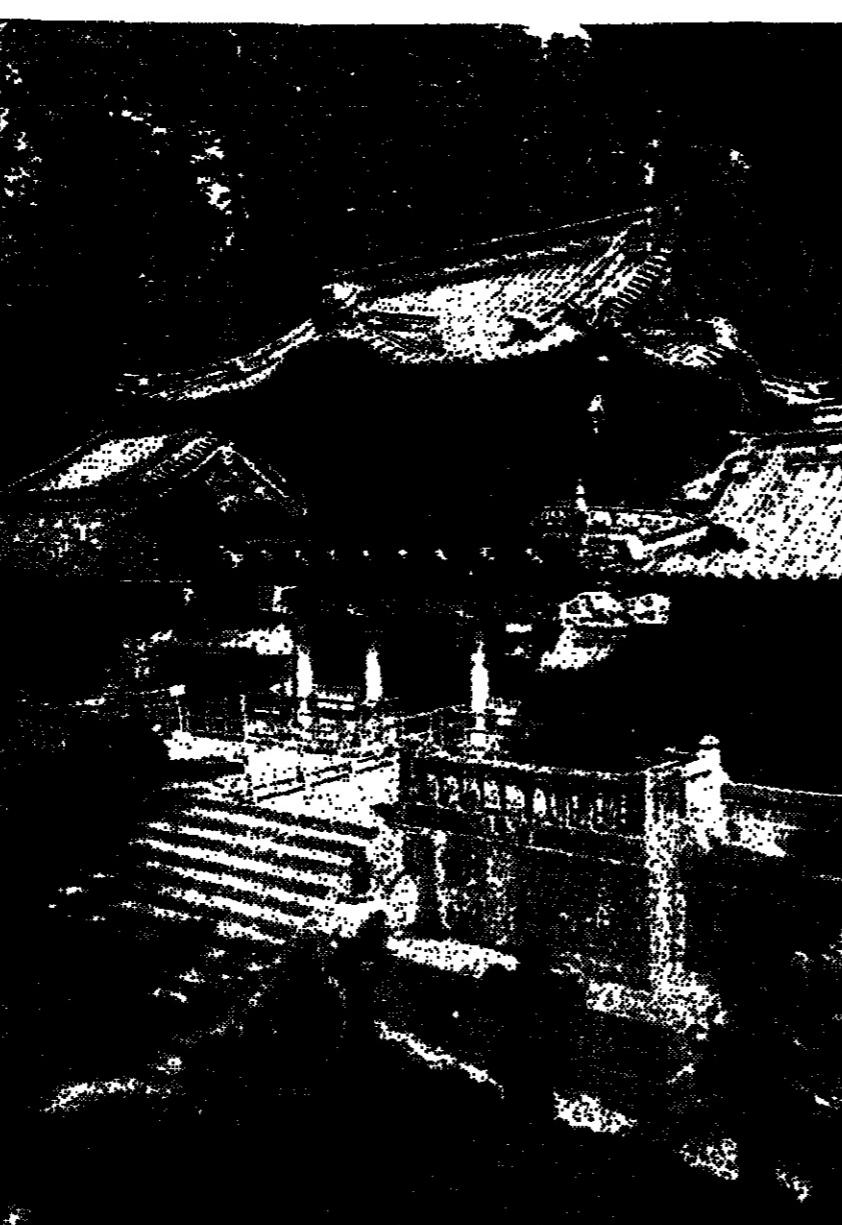
A short walk from the Sacred Bridge is the famed Nikko shrines. They are often referred to generically as Toshogu but in fact the shrine area has four main sections: Rinnaji Temple, the Toshogu Shrine, the Futarasan Shrine and the Daiyu-in Mausoleum.

From the bridge, the Rinnaji Temple is on the right side of the avenue leading to the Toshogu Shrine. Once inside its front gate, the hondo, or abbot's residence, can be seen on the right. This is where General Ulysses S. Grant stayed for eight days when he visited Nikko in 1879, two years after he completed his term as president of the United States.

The temple is best known for its main hall, called the Samubutsudo (Three Buddhas Hall) for the three large, gilded wood images it houses. The deities are 26 feet tall; the one on the left, Bato Kannon, is the most arresting in appearance, with the figure of a horse's head sprouting from its forehead. It is thought to be the incarnation of animal spirits and is worshipped as the deity for the protection of animals. The Three Buddhas Hall itself, built in 1648, is the largest historical structure in Nikko, measuring 112 feet long, 84 feet wide and 85 feet high.

A few minutes' stroll from Rinnaji is the entrance to the Toshogu Shrine of Ieyasu, founder of the dynasty of military dictators that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1687. Ieyasu was a harsh overlord who devised a system that heavily taxed the daimyo and kept them in court, where he could watch them. Employing this system, he and his descendants brought more than two centuries of enforced peace to Japan after 150 years of civil war.

The broad flight of 10 stone steps at the shrine's entrance is called Seim Ishidai, Thou-



The Toshogu Shrine at Nikko.

## On the Landlubbers' Shannon

by Elgy Gillespie

**D**UBLIN — It could have been the view, or the sun — which made one of its surprise appearances in time to whip us all up some bright red cheeks — or the placidness, because there's nothing very strenuous about a Shannon cruise. The Shannon is lazy and slow. Fat and indolent. "The River Shannon ain't fast or wide but there's lots of pubs on either side." We tried singing that after yet another stop at a country pub among another row of cottages lazing calling itself a village.

There can be a lot of singing on a Shannon cruise, for the simple reason that cruising upstream and down is a passive, anxiety-free sort of exercise. It also encourages a lot of wine and Guinness to disappear.

We were three men and two women in a boat and we brought a total of eight bottles of wine plus a tank of beer with a tap. We had chosen the Shannon for our long weekend mini-cruise because it's a river with lakes now and again, so we felt that we couldn't get lost, really.

We chose the bit near Portumna, where the river opens into Lough Derg — 24 miles (38 kilometers) long and 2 to 6 miles wide — because we'd heard about its liveliness. If the Shannon has a racy après-cruise scene by night, it happens around the tiny villages fringing Lough Derg all the way from Portumna to Killaloe in County Limerick. Those who want utter stillness and wildlife and the forest should start at the other end in Carrick-on-Shannon and go into Lough Key past the ruins of Rockingham House.

Our cruiser was one of 10 types and sizes and designs on loan from the Emerald Star Line, which moors the boats either in the Carrick-on-Shannon marina or in Portumna beside the huge swing bridge that guards the lough. We needn't have fretted about our competence as captains. A cheery man called John Le Froy showed us a 10-minute film that made everything look doom-didden: the dangers of going too near an angler in a rowboat too fast, how to go past the red and black buoys into uncharted areas and perch right atop a rock, how to go sideways through a bridge and get stuck.

Then another cheery man, Mick Horrigan, showed us how to push in the throttle and go backward and stop. Then Horrigan slipped our boat, Cappincorner Star, on the ramp and we were on our own. Our resident ex-sailor crammed on a tennis visor to denote authority, and after a few "Aye aye, sir" and undoing of wrong ropes, it was anchors aweigh.

Our maiden voyage described a large circle. We were so relieved to find we could stay between the markers and drive Cappincorner Star around Lough Derg without ramming any other boat that we forgot to notice we were mooring just around the corner from where we began, in front of the astonishing bulk of Portumna Castle.

All places in Ireland are trips down the time tunnel, more or less, and Portumna Castle with its castellated tops and its series of interlocking Gothic gateways breathes a million strange tales of those who lived there. It has a sad 17th-century plaque dedicated to "the best friend a man could have," a dog. We were appalled to discover we could walk back from here, braving heifers and bullocks, to the place we set out from.

Steaming over to Terryglass across the bay we found Paddy's, an admirable establishment with green-painted eaves and window casements and an ancient license written in delicate white over the front door. Famed for good food as well as good pints, Paddy's is always bursting with people shrieking and singing and making indiscriminate whoopee.

When we weren't eating at Paddy's, we found that cooking in the Cappincorner was our great delight, because of our little cruiser kitchen with its profusion of drawers and neat cupboards and flaps to put things on. There was a fridge and cooker and hot water, and a first-aid kit and flares and a flashlight and a radio. We learned very fast what the flashlight was for, the first couple of times we had to find our way back from Paddy's at midnight. Going to bed in the Cappincorner was strange, not least because bedding is hidden away in the oddest parts of the boat. And all the other boats stayed up until dawn making a little loud night music.

Fleeting to a more peaceful stop in the next mooring place northeast of Terryglass we found the wooded abundance of Gurhaloughna House, a place that manages to fulfill the functions of bed-and-breakfast, café, antique shop with craft shop attached, and garden center to boot. Run by a jolly young couple called Bessie and Michael Wilkinson, it is a sprawling untidy house with an unexpected courtyard in its middle, nine bedrooms with or without bathrooms and a library.

The Gurhaloughna trees and the other woods along the Lough Derg shores recall how much Ireland was once forested, and a bit of broadleaf and deciduous are a reminder of more ancient days. A poem all Irish children learn in school, beginning "Oh what shall we do for the woods, the woods of Kilclash are cut down!" was composed not a full county away, more than three centuries ago.

In the summer, heavenly smells from clematis, wisteria and honeysuckle weave the walls of Gurhaloughna. Beyond a huge patch of giant wild rhubarb is a burial vault where generations of the last century lie at the bottom of some slippery steps in the middle of the woods.

Our only mistake at this stage was to go to a little marina by a village called Drumree with a hideously modernized hotel called The Sail Inn. A lovely view from the upstairs bar is its big asset, but the restaurant managed to defy every attempt to keep the modest-meal down to less than 20 Irish pounds (\$23) a head. The Irish Tourist Board promotes a tourist menu of three courses for £9.95 a head, but Irish restaurants are legendary overpriced and good at sticking you for service and marking up bottles of the rough rude house red. The Sail Inn was a busy place with a busy disco and a busy staff, but for restaurants, there is more consistency in Mountshannon or Scariff or Killaloe on the other side of the lough.

We got a slice of another Shannon, too: two ancient lough trails on the way to the unearthly spell of Clonmacnoise, an important ecclesiastical center of the seventh and eighth centuries, with its high crosses and hundreds of grave slabs and seven churches.

And every stop has another pub, with 10 old men nursing their pints, smiling and wishing visitors a grand day. Then there are the lock-keepers and their families, the cormorants and the others, the other boats we met and the crazy things that happened on the way back. See for yourself.

## Doing It Yourself, Ecologically

by James T. Venckel

**W**ASHINGTON — In a quiet mountain valley in North Carolina, the editors of Mother Earth News magazine have set up a huge park called Eco-Village, where visitors can learn the do-it-yourself skills of pioneers. It is, says a spokesman, John Vogel, "a theme park for independent living — a get-down and get-dirty Disneyland."

The park, just south of Asheville near Hendersonville, attracted 20,000 visitors last year, when it opened; this year the number is expected to be 30,000.

The idea behind Eco-Village is to help people find less-expensive options for housing, food and fuel by putting their minds and muscles to work harnessing the sun, the wind and the water. Self-sufficiency is an Eco-Village goal.

Informal classes offer a mixture of the old and the new. There is instruction, for example, in building a log cabin, a cheap form of housing that requires such skills as selecting, cutting and peeling the trees and notching, fitting and

chinking the logs. A more-modern housing concept is the do-it-yourself, solar-heated home that can be built into a hillside for greater energy savings. Eco-Village, where a model has been constructed, calls it a "home on a shoestring."

In one corner of the park, the staff has built a solar greenhouse to show how to grow fresh vegetables year-round while helping to heat a home. In the demonstration kitchen, food preservation — canning, freezing, drying and storage — is featured as an aid to greater self-sufficiency and cheaper food bills.

Extensive outdoor vegetable plots utilize the latest biodynamic methods of intensive gardening to increase productivity with plants healthy enough to resist bugs without the help of pesticides.

Other skills, all geared for home use, include bread-making, bee-keeping, alcohol fuel production, fish farming, backyard livestock raising and wind-electric and hydroelectric systems.

The demonstration sites, many of them open-air, are scattered in meadows beside a large lake. Fishing and boating are available

when lessons are over and nearby hills are laced with hiking and riding trails.

More than 20 classes are offered, on a schedule of about 10 a day with repetitions throughout the week. To attend them all, says Vogel, takes at least two to three days. Instructors frequently are writers and editors from Mother Earth News, a one-million circulation magazine.

Eco-Village is open daily through Oct. 22 and will reopen again next May. The hours are 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., with demonstrations beginning at 9:30 A.M. The entrance fee is \$6 a person a day. For \$7 a night, visitors can stay at the 200-site campground.

As an ecological research center, Eco-Village lets no opportunity go to waste. The restaurant, open for breakfast, lunch and snacks, serves natural foods from the park's organic gardens. And the campground bathhouse is heated by solar power.

For more information, write The Mother Earth News Eco-Village, Box 70, Hendersonville, North Carolina 28791 or telephone (704) 693-0211.

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## Germantown Today: Look Ma, No Hans

**P**HILADELPHIA — When 13 families from Krefeld, Germany, arrived in the New World on Oct. 6, 1683, they settled in a place where the water was pure and the air was clean. The site of that first organized German settlement in America, now called Germantown, today is a mixture of cobblestone streets, quaint houses, barbed wire and graffiti-covered walls. Residents say that there isn't much that is German left in Germantown, which was incorporated as part of Philadelphia 100 years ago.

Nevertheless, the tricentennial of the arrival of the Quakers and Mennonites who sailed for 75 days on the ship Concord to escape religious and political persecution is being heralded as an occasion to revive ancestral ties between the two nations and to promote German-American.

"Everybody else has got their parade and we've been lost," says Frank Finnegan, spokesman for the Steinbeck Society of America in New York. "Now we're letting the word get out to Washington that we are the biggest and we are the best."

But the hoopla is being lost on some descendants of early German families.

Lydia Updegraff, 67, who traces her roots to the Op den Graefs who arrived on the Concord, says she doesn't care much about the tricentennial. "Everybody has come from somebody," says Updegraff, 67, who lives in the Lutheran Home, an old-age residence, on the fringe of the Germantown section.

Germantown was once a manufacturing power in southeastern Pennsylvania, known for its mills and the invention of a rugged wagon used by early settlers to travel west. But it fell on hard times in the last three decades. Vernon Park, which has a statue of Germantown's founder, Daniel Pastorius, is bordered by a closed branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, protected by barbed wire topping a crude, plywood fence.

Some community leaders think that what has happened in the last few decades is part of the area's history and should not be overlooked in the tricentennial, which is expected to draw many tourists from Germany.

Other groups celebrating the tricentennial are worried that it may be used as a political forum to promote a foreign policy that would have horrified the pacifist settlers — stationing U.S. missiles in Germany, a policy supported by the Reagan administration. Two branches of the Mennonite Church recently passed a resolution condemning what they feel was the use of the tricentennial for that purpose.

Nancy Rhoads, who is organizing a Germantown Founders' Day dinner and who says her forebears included at least four of the Krefeld families, says she thought drawing attention to Germantown's place in history was worthwhile but looking for evidence of its German roots probably was futile.

"I don't think of Germans when I think of Germantown," she says. "The settlers had a fair number of children and most of them moved out and away. It's just a melting pot. I don't pick the Germans out."

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## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/ FINANCE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1983

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## TECHNOLOGY

By AMIEL KORNEL

## Woes of French Electronics Industry

## Highlighted by Trade Show in Paris

PARIS—France's hopes and frustrations in its effort to stimulate the growth of its electronics industry were underscored by the 34th annual International Trade Show for Data Processing, Telematics, Communication, Office Automation and Office Organization, known as SICOB, which highlighted recent trends in the field of computers and office equipment.

Nine days of exhibits by 866 manufacturers from 27 countries, which ended last Friday, featured the latest in everything from office furniture to document destroyers. As at every year's exhibition, the principal attraction for the about 420,000 visitors was the wide range of computer and electronics equipment on display.

Although the public was not treated to the presentation of many new products, the products on display helped illustrate the evolution in technology and thinking in the computer industry over the past year. Visitors hardly enough to make their way through the crowds and 89,700 square meters (969,000 square feet) of exhibition space noted the following trends:

- One of the most striking aspects of the show was the preponderance of versatile, high-powered, personal micro-computers. The machines, Apple's Lisa and IBM's PC, for example, are marked by greater sophistication and computing power than ever before. They are being designed for a multitude of such functions as general accounting and graphic representations in addition to word processing, the ability to prepare home budgets and the like, and games.

- Almost all computer and office-equipment makers are assuring compatibility in their product lines in expectation of increasing office automation. Micro-computers are turning into work stations and various pieces of office equipment are made compatible so that, eventually, they can be linked together in local networks.

- Video compatibility proved to be the rule rather than the exception at the show. Manufacturers are clearly taking this technology seriously. This technology connects terminals or computers to centralized data banks via standard telephone lines.

- Computer terminals are evolving in important ways. Many manufacturers, Sweden's Ericsson and France's Bull, for example, now offer terminals for business use with color capabilities. And most seem to be making at least modest efforts to improve their machines' ergonomics, which means making the products more comfortable and more convenient for users.

## Booming Worldwide Industry

While offering a glimpse of a booming worldwide industry, the show ran this year against a backdrop of failed European industrial cooperation, and the continuing lack of commercial success of French electronics manufacturers.

The government's dedication to stimulating the growth and success of the French electronics industry has been evident ever since the Socialists took power.

The government program has included greatly increased public spending on research, the development of telematics, which is the union of information technology and communications technology and office-automation applications, and a push for more European cooperation in the face of U.S. and Japanese competition.

However, for the moment at least, the reality corresponds little to the dream. Europe has proven itself incapable of the accommodation necessary to develop industrial consortiums, the government-controlled Postal and Telecommunications Authority remains the telematics industry's principal client, and the country continues to bear the burden of a foreign trade deficit in electronics goods. In 1982 France had a foreign trade deficit of \$8 billion francs (\$742 million) for computers and of 4 billion francs for office equipment.

In response to the industry troubles, two of the country's largest nationalized companies, CGE and Thomson-Brandt, are seeking to sell and barter parts of their overlapping industrial interests to each other. The resulting de facto partition of the electronics marketplace is intended to help them focus their commercial strategies and shed money-losing subsidiaries.

One of the only positive developments has been the launching of the "Espin" project, which unites European Community countries in basic research in information technology.

Most French and foreign observers agree that the country is plagued by a lack of aggressiveness on the part of its industrialists.

Perhaps for this reason, Abel Farnoux, president of the government's electronics program, wrote in the Sept. 22 issue of *Le Monde*, "On the occasion of SICOB, where one finds technological innovation, let us not forget that in the end it is commercial dynamism that will assure the success of new products."

International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 6, excluding bank service charges

	\$	E	DM	FL	Fr.	GBP	S.F.	SLC
Australia	2.2025	4.23	172.25	34.61	1.0382	5.9202	138.20	21.04
Belgium	2.2775	7.63	20.4075	4.6275	3.2042	12.34	32.20	4.6275
Denmark	2.2025	3.25	172.25	34.61	1.0382	5.9202	138.20	21.04
Finland	1.4022	2.25	112.25	22.4221	4.2273	17.25	48.99	4.495
Iceland	1.54825	2.28125	160.625	19.749	5.6127	29.727	74.72	14.70
New York	1.54825	2.28125	160.625	19.749	5.6127	29.727	74.72	14.70
Paris	2.7035	1.82	307.25	56.64	3.6344	20.67	57.68	6.1075
Zurich	1.7022	1.82	307.25	56.64	3.6344	20.67	57.68	6.1075
ECU	0.6708	0.825	22.44	4.6787	1.2642	4.6787	12.845	8.136
SDR	1.62029	2.2745	160.625	19.749	5.6127	29.727	74.72	14.70

## Dollar Values

	\$	Currency	\$	Currency	\$	Currency	\$	Currency
Australia	1.0897	1.0733	1.0733	1.0897	1.2355	1.0733	1.2355	1.2355
Austria	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435
Belgium	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435	1.0435
Canada	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207
Danish	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207
Finland	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207
Greece	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207
Hong Kong	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207
Ireland	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207	1.0207

(S) Standard; (M) Mid; (D) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\* Units of 100 (\*\* Units of 1,000)

(G) Commercial franc (D) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\*\* Units of 100 (\* Units of 1,000))

(N.A.) Not available; (N.C.) Not calculated

(Oct. 6) Computed from Oct. 5 exchange rates

## Canada Trimming Plans To Develop Oil Sands

(Continued from Page 11)  
projects going and, in return, the industry is taking a more modest approach to development.

"By doing it in bites, we can

### Kaiser and Alcoa To Restart Plants

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. said it would soon restart at Ravenswood, West Virginia, and Mead, Washington, with output scheduled for November. Kaiser will then be operating at 515,550 tons of capacity a year, or about 45 percent of its total annual worldwide capacity. About 200 workers are being recalled.

Aluminum Co. of America said it would restart its last idled production lines in the United States at Vancouver, Washington, in early November.



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afford to do it all by ourselves," and not in partnership with other companies, says Donald McIvor, Imperial's chief executive officer.

Imperial's project is a shadow of its former plan, canceled in mid-1981 just months before Ottawa and Alberta came to terms on oil pricing and revenue sharing. The life of the project has now been stretched out over 25 years at a cost of 1.5 billion Canadian dollars and is to produce 60,000 barrels a day, less than half the original size.

"It signifies a major shift in attitudes," says Michael McCracken, president of Inforimetrics Ltd., of Ottawa, an economic forecasting firm.

The new realism comes from the decision by companies, squeezed by higher energy taxes and the recession, to scale down operations. It was better, they decided, to be less dependent on borrowed funds and consortium partners.

Now that two projects are gearing up, federal energy officials are optimistic that several more will be

taken off the shelf in the next 12 months.

One of the lures is the prospect of having a ready export market. In the next few years, companies expect to be able to sell the crude bitumen as asphalt for the United States' major road-improvement program.

But in the new era of pragmatism, research energy projects now mean more to the Liberal government than racing for the once-key goal of oil self-sufficiency by 1990.

## Many Eastern Staffers Sign Wage-Cut Petition

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — A petition signed by nearly half the membership of Eastern Airlines' flight attendants' union has been presented to Frank Borman, chairman and chief executive of the airline. It asks that the members be allowed to vote on a proposal to cut wages 15 percent to avert an Eastern strike for protection from creditors.

The members who presented the petition Wednesday in the lobby of the company's headquarters in Miami said that they had been unsuccessful in giving a copy to Patricia Fink, the president of the local of the Transport Workers Union, which represents the flight attendants.

Miss Fink and Charles Bryan, the president of the 12,500 members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers at Eastern, have said they oppose the cuts and would resist allowing their workers to vote on them.

The petition was signed by 2,600 members of the 5,800-member union.

The cuts have already been approved by a large majority of Eastern's 13,000 nonunion workers.

Mr. Borman has warned that a group of 28 banks will cut off a \$275-million credit line and force the airline into default unless the unions accept the wage cuts by next week.

A filing under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code was the main topic at a meeting of the Eastern board Monday night, according to a participant. Under Chapter 11, a company receives protection from its creditors while it tries to work out a plan to pay its debts.

The source said, "A good portion of the time was spent listening to a Chapter 11 lawyer explain how we would operate and what to expect." The source said the board discussed "what it really means to be flying under those circumstances."

## Fortune Systems Ousts Chairman

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Fortune Systems Corp., the troubled California maker of office-computer systems, has announced that its board has forced Gary B. Friedman, its founder and chairman, to resign.

The change, announced Wednesday, followed six months of mounting customer complaints about problems with Fortune's computers. It also comes in the midst of a shakeout in the intensely competitive personal-computer business.

Fortune, based in Belmont, California, had been profitable in late 1982 and during this year's first quarter. But Fortune began losing money in the second quarter as customers became more and more dissatisfied.

"Our new refineries have a cheap source of energy and are far more modern and efficient than their European counterparts," Sheikh Yamani responded.

However, he acknowledged that Saudi Arabia faced potential marketing difficulties, and thus was

## Yamani Says Saudis Weigh Marketing Network Abroad

(Continued from Page 11)

industry and diplomatic sources that Saudi Arabia had been pressuring its partners in Arabian American Oil Co. to pump more oil, and that their reluctance to do so was creating tensions. The Aramco partners are Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp., Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco Inc.

The minister sharply disagreed with analysts who have said that Saudi Arabia's large investments in building oil refineries were of questionable wisdom. Such experts as Walter J. Levy, an oil consultant, among others, have contended that investments in refineries add relatively little to the value of crude oil and require large parallel investments in transport to market the products.

Sheikh Yamani declined to comment on the report, but he expressed concern about the "overall stability of the market."

"We don't want to dump oil on the market and we don't want others to," he added.

He predicted that demand and supply for oil would reach equilibrium about 1987.

considering purchasing a network overseas.

Other oil exporters have already taken this step. In February, Kuwait Petroleum Corp. paid about \$150 million to buy Gulf Oil Corp.'s marketing operations in the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium.

The Middle East Economic Survey, a respected weekly publication, reported this week that world oil supplies now significantly exceed refiners' needs, and that the excess might well be dumped on the market if the expected rise in fourth-quarter consumption does not occur, because of mild weather or a faltering in the economic recovery.

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## Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 9,260,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 6,678,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 4,678,000

Tables include the performance prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$s	High	Low	Cost	Chgs.
<b>A</b>											
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614 6% ATI	27	22	72	.72	14%	140%	140%	16	14	140	-14
1254 6% ATCHM	10	9	27	.72	14%	140%	140%	16	14	140	-14
1254 6% ATCHM	10	9	27	.72	14%	140%	140%	16	14	140	-14
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1254 6% Archit	10	9	27	.72	14%</						

Other oil exporters in France, Saudi Petroleum Corp., Royal Dutch/Shell, and Esso also do so was the Aramco Corp. Motor Co. of Canada.

The Middle East experts say, a report said, reported this week, "we expect, as far as we are concerned, that the market will be the fourth-quarter consumer of crude oil and market share," he added.

Shiekh Yamani declared

that on the report, he expressed concern about the stability of the market.

"We don't want to see the market and we don't want to add to it," he added.

He predicted that supply for oil would remain about 1987.

There are far more than their five





## OBSERVER

## Look at My Snapshots

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — Since returning from England, we have seen no one. Nobody has phoned by, nobody has written. Friends and relatives, invited to come by and socialize, say they will be too busy until after Christmas.

I know what's up. It's the snapshot problem. Everybody is afraid that, given half a chance, we will show them our snapshots, will seat them comfortably in the parlor, bring them coffee and cookies, seal the doors and then make them look at 337 snapshots.

Yes, that is the precious number of snapshots we've brought back from England. Three hundred and thirty-seven. I have them right here, but of course you wouldn't want to look at them, I suppose.

A few of these, though, are really very good, and several are even in focus. For example, this one of me sitting on the bank of the Avon reading Macaulay's "History of England." You can't really tell it's the Avon. It sort of looks like your run-of-the-mill creek, but you've got to admit the ducks are interesting and, though this snapshot doesn't show it, there's an old 15th-century bridge off there to the left.

But never mind. I understand this can't possibly interest you, though there's an interesting story behind this picture of me staring agast at these old Roman ruins in York. Or was that Wales?

The thing is, you see, I wasn't really agast at the Roman ruins. I just looked agast because I was a nervous wreck from having spent the whole day driving on the wrong side of the road, the way they do in England, so naturally I look startingly like my Uncle Phil who has been dead nearly 40 years.

Well, the joke is, I'd gone to England to relax after the doctor in New York said I was a nervous wreck, so there I am looking 40 years graveworn. How can you relax in a place where everybody drives on the wrong side of the road? You wouldn't get the humor of the situation from the snapshot alone, of course, but you've got to admit that's a pretty clear picture of the Roman ruin.

Anyhow, that's enough of the snapshots. I don't want to bore you.

With them. The mystery to me is why tourists take snapshots in the first place, since you can't get anyone to look at them when you get home. And there must be millions and millions of snapshots being taken every hour, none of which will ever be looked at by anybody but the taker.

Of course most places don't photograph as interestingly as England. I'd never take snapshots of places like the redwood forests of California, or like China. My former friend Arlen, who went to both these places, once trapped me by his fireplace during a blizzard, which made it impossible to escape an entire suitcase full of snapshots he'd taken of redwood pagodas.

That was eight years ago. I haven't seen Arlen since. They say he's afraid I'll retell the story by showing him snapshots I took during my vacation in Cleveland in 1976.

If he were to drop in this very moment I wouldn't even insist that he look at this snapshot of me standing in the morning fog outside Durham Cathedral. The cathedral — well, you really ought to see it. It's too bad the fog was so dense that morning, but it's that grayish mass over my left shoulder.

The point of the picture, though, is that I look so relaxed that I mean to send a copy to my doctor. The irony of it is, I wasn't relaxed at all.

Because Durham you see, is a very old town with very narrow streets. Streets no wider than a love seat. And I'd tried to make a turn in one, you see, and of course the car got wedged tightly between buildings on either side of the street, and the police finally asked if I was an imbecile or just an American, and when I said, "American," they told me to go see the cathedral while they tried to free the car.

In other words, I'm not actually relaxed at all in the snapshot, but actually near a nervous collapse. The relaxed look is because the fog is obliterating the deep tension wrinkles in my face.

For the benefit of all friends and relatives who are reluctant to drop by and say, "Welcome home," let me say that I am burning all my snapshots this afternoon. All except 30 or 40 that are really awfully interesting.

As pointed out by Eduardo Zeiger, professor of biology at Stanford University, healthy

New York Times Service

## Leaves

By Walter Sullivan  
New York Times Service

**T**ODAY, as in all past autumns, millions upon millions of leaves are being transformed from green to a multitude of brilliant yellows, scarlets and russets. But a new interest has been awakened in the process; some researchers now see in it possible clues to aging, not only in plants but in animals — including man.

While some of the most basic steps in the changing of leaf color are not yet understood, recent research has uncovered tantalizing details. It has long been known that autumnal color changes result from a breakdown of chlorophyll, the green substance in leaves. It now appears that this occurs when proteins to which the chlorophyll molecules are bound break up into the amino acids of which they are formed. When the chlorophyll is no longer bound to a protein, it disintegrates, losing its green color.

The amino acids resulting from breakup of the proteins are transported through tiny "sieve tubes" into the stems and roots, where their nitrogen is conserved for use in the next season.

According to Kenneth V. Thimann, professor of biology at the University of California in Santa Cruz, a similar breakdown of proteins is characteristic of the aging process in elderly people, who tend to lose protein faster than they can replace it.

"Plants are awfully careful with their nitrogen," he said last week. By storing it they are able to have sufficient nitrogen for growth in the spring. To produce new leaves through photosynthesis, he pointed out, plants get plenty of carbon from carbon dioxide in the air and hydrogen from water taken up through their roots. Though gaseous nitrogen makes up almost 80 percent of air, it cannot be used directly by plants. It must first be "fixed" by incorporation into compounds, such as nitrates, which the plants then derive from the soil or, in the case of legumes, from nitrogen-fixing bacteria on their roots.

The cool nights of autumn inhibit the flow of sugar out of the leaves. At the same time, brilliant sunshine promotes sugar synthesis and its transformation into

Some Researchers Think That the Brilliant Colors of Autumn, Linked to Decay of Protein, May Provide Clue to Aging in Man

Chlorophyll in the leaf's inner tissue "ages" steadily.

Chlorophyll in guard cells on the leaf surface apparently does not age.

Sunlight converts sugar — stored in leaves during cool nights — into red pigment.



Brent Soder/The New York Times

chlorophyll absorbs light at colors other than green, which is reflected. Hence leaves appear green; but once the chlorophyll breaks down the intrinsic yellow or brown color of the remaining leaf tissue appears.

Even in summer months, Thimann noted, there is a partial breakdown of chlorophyll as it performs its photosynthetic role in sunlight, but it is restored during the darkness. Consequently leaves are imperceptibly greener in the morning than at sundown.

In the course of many years of research at Harvard and subsequently at Santa Cruz, Thimann has shown that another factor, rather than chlorophyll breakdown, is responsible for the brilliant reds of autumn in maples, sumacs and many other plants. This is the accumulation of anthocyanin. An early clue to the process was the observation that water plants, such as the duckweeds that float on many ponds, turn red when placed in sugar water and exposed to bright light.

Because autumn tends to be cloudier in Europe than in the United States, fall days are less brilliant and nights less cool. As a result, maples transplanted to Europe often do not become as brilliantly red.

Ever since the birth of botany, scientists have wondered what initiates the color changes in autumn leaves. Is it cool weather, desiccation, long nights or some inborn timer? According to Zeiger, "Whoever answers that question will win a big prize." He and Thimann both suspect that a combination of factors may be the answer.

In a clue bearing on the mystery of aging, Zeiger has found that whatever initiates it in a leaf does not affect all its chlorophyll. It breaks down steadily in the leaf's top and bottom layers, sandwiched between the leaf's top and bottom layers. On the leaf surfaces, however, chlorophyll in guard cells controlling the entrances to leaf

pores changes little, if at all, before the leaf dies by drying out. Tests indicate that the guard cell chlorophyll continues chemically active to the end.

In seeking to learn whether the aging is controlled by a hormone, scientists have tried to explore the action of substances that retard senescence. Such slowing, it has been found, is produced by a group of growth hormones, known as cytokinins, that stimulate various forms of plant development. Their mode of action, however, is unknown.

Aging in plants can also be turned off. As some of them become taller, their lower leaves are first shaded, then die and are shed, permitting vigorous growth to be concentrated in the upper part of the plant.

Zeiger's work was described in part in the journal *Science*, in an article he wrote to Amnon Schwartz. He elaborated upon it last week in a telephone interview. Why the signal that initiates aging affects the inner region of the leaf but not its guard cells is the key question, he said.

## PEOPLE

## Search for a Lost Army

An American writer has set off into the Sahara to find "the lost army" of Cambyses, a Persian king who vanished in the desert 25 centuries ago. Gary Chafetz, 36, of Boston, four other Americans and 14 Egyptian geologists and laborers plan to link up with three leased camels that will pull \$50,000 worth of radar units across a 120-square-mile patch of the great sand sea near the Siwa Oasis. The radar equipment will detect any foreign objects in the sand up to a depth of 10 meters (33 feet). "We're going to stay in the desert about five months until the middle of March, because then we will be chased out by the same winds that destroyed the army," he said. Cambyses, son of Cyrus the Great, conquered Egypt's Pharaonic dynasty in 525 B.C. and dispatched an army from the ancient Egyptian capital of Thebes, now known as Luxor, for the temple and oracle of Amun at Siwa Oasis, 625 miles to the northwest.

They planned to sack the temple site. But, according to the Greek historian Herodotus, citing the people of Siwa, "a southerly wind of extreme violence drove the sand over them in heaps as they were taking their mid-day meal, so that they disappeared forever."

Herodotus said the army consisted of 50,000 troops, but Chafetz estimates a more realistic number is 30,000 — a third of them soldiers and the rest slaves, concubines, children, smiths, technicians, soothsayers, hostages and drivers. Chafetz said that the wind in which the army perished was the "ham-sin" — a powerful, hot, dry storm that sweeps across the desert during March and April. Chafetz believes the army is buried in an area about 53 miles south of Siwa, where there are 125 mysterious large stone cairns built in parallel rows that point toward Siwa.

Tom McNally has abandoned his attempt to set a record for the smallest boat to cross the Atlantic Ocean and is aboard a Soviet trawler, Britain's Press Association news agency said. Thursday, McNally, 46, had resumed his voyage from Newfoundland to Plymouth after being given food and water by a Russian ship which took him aboard 920 miles off the English coast last week. The Press Association report said it was not clear what happened after that, but another Russian trawler, the Yurikos-tikov, picked him up. His 6-foot, 10-inch boat, brought aboard with McNally, had no sail and was reported to be badly damaged.

A concert soloist whose violin and bow were snatched from a downtown Boston hotel last Friday after a concert was rescheduled with the 230-year-old instrument after the FBI received a tip that someone was trying to sell it for less than \$100. "It's incredible; it's incredible," said Malcolm Lowe, 30, whom he caught sight of the instrument Wednesday in the cramped office of a South Boston police superintendent. "I can't believe it's back. What can I do, hug it?" Instead, he at the conference.

Quote — Erskine Caldwell, who will be 80 on December 1, on the film version of "Tobacco Road" made by John Ford, during a stopover in Paris en route to a writers' conference in Nice: "Instead of the social tragedy I wrote that movie is a folk farce with Jester Lester and his clan, having lost their farm, merrily dancing to the pockhouse singing joyful hymns." Eugene Ionesco and Anthony Burgess will join him at the conference.

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